

[No. 1 C20.

PUBLIC SALE.

On **FRIDAY** next, at one o'clock, will be sold
at the Coffee House,
From 80 to 100 Shares of Alexandria
Marine Insurance Stock,
On a credit of 60 days.
P. G. Marsteller.

May 23.
 Just Received,
 From Philadelphia, Mr. Murray's fashionable
 Kid and Morocco Slippers.
 Charles Pascoe.
 May 26. 83-Lawlm

NOTICE.

Battalion Courts of Enquiry, will be held at the court house, on Saturday, the 30th inst. for the assessment of fines, for non-attendance, at the musters in April and May; and a Legionary Court, will be held at the same place on Saturday, the 16th June, for the purpose of hearing appeals and performing other duties required by law; the courts will be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on each day.

Public Sale of Lands.

On Saturday the 27th day of June next, will be sold at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, at 12 o'clock, of that day. By virtue

One Tract or parcel of Land, lying in the county of Fairfax, adjoining the lands of the late Col. Charles Broadwater,

One other Tract of Land, in the county of Montgomery, on the waters of Piney River and Paint Creek, branches of the Kenawna, granted by the commonwealth of Virginia to Nicholas Hannab, containing 950

One other Tract of Land, in the county of Hampshire, in the state of Virginia, formerly granted to Bryan Bruin, and by him sold to John Parkake, containing 482 acres.—The above mentioned lands were, by the last will and testament of Robert Alexan-

der, deceased, devised to his son Robert, and
 are now sold to satisfy a debt due to George
 Chapman, junior.

Thomas Swann, George Deneale, Edmund I. Lee,	} } }	<i>Com'rs.</i>
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May 26. d

JAMES SANDERSON
Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces Fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins

12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 hds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards

12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE.
11 Hds. South Potomac Tobacco.
May 26

JUST RECEIVED.

And for Sale,
 BY JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE,
 KING-STREET,
 10 quarter casks Sherry WINE.
 5,000 wt. Green COFFEE.
 3,000 do. Goshen CHEESE.
 100 barrels of FLOUR, for family use.

400 barrels HERRINGS & STAD.
May 23, d8t

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of *John Dun*

74, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded.

and this *Note* pleaded in bar of them. Those
that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased
to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,
William Herbert, } *Exrs.*

April 6. 1797

PRINTED DAILY BY
J. L. SNOWDEN

April 6. William Herbert, Staff

Late Foreign Intelligence.

Details of the Combat of Dirschau, gained by the Polish troops over the Prussians.

WARSAW, March 9.

We have just been informed of the details of the action of Dirschau, in which general Dabrowski has made himself master of the enemy's positions, and repulsed them as far as Dantzick.

The enemy daily appeared before the cantonments of Mewe and its environs, disturbing the left flank of Dabrowski, who in consequence, resolved to make an attack with his whole corps, and to drive the enemy towards Dantzick.

The enemy's principal points were Dirschau, Muhlbank and Schoeneck. General Menard was with his division in the neighborhood of Pepeling, and has occupied Stargardt with a regiment of the troops of Baden; one battalion of Polish infantry, the legion of the north, and two pieces of cannon.

General Dabrowski was with his division at Mewe and its environs, his headquarters at Gremblin, commanded by his son, colonel Dabrowski, composed of his regiment of national cavalry, two pieces of cannon, and four companies of chasseurs. On the morning of the 23d of Feb. the whole corps put itself in motion. General Menard had orders to occupy Schoeneck with the detachment of his division, which he had at Stargardt, to march his division by the left of Stargardt, to Dirschau, and then to turn to the left to cover the high road to Dantzick. The van guard of gen. Menard, commanded by general Puthod, was composed of two Polish battalions, the cavalry of Baden, of two howitzers, and one piece of cannon. The van guard was reinforced by the first regiment of Polish infantry, commanded by gen. Niemcewicz.

As soon as general Menard, whose division formed the left of the whole, had perceived that the enemy was marching from Langen towards Dirschau, he sent his van guard to meet them. It was also reinforced by a Polish regiment of cavalry. General Menard took his position near Dirschau. The van guard of Dabrowski attacked the enemy, overthrew them, and forced them, in spite of their heavy fire of artillery and musketry, to return to the suburbs. Being there advantageously posted in the houses, the enemy opposed our approach vigorously; it was necessary to drive them from thence. Colonel Kauke, with some companies of grenadiers and chasseurs of the first Polish regiment of infantry, attacked the suburbs on the other side of the Vistula, made thirty prisoners, and forced the enemy to throw themselves into the place. Major Sierowski with the first battalion of the first regiment of infantry, drew also near that side in spite of the broken ground extremely difficult to pass, and attacked the enemy with the utmost vivacity. The remainder of the van guard of general Niemcewicz, where general Dabrowski was himself, attacked the suburbs of Dantzick on the other side, defended by the enemy's artillery, and the major part of the infantry; but the enemy was soon forced to retire to the city.

The enemy seeing itself pursued with unexampled intrepidity, set fire to the granaries and houses on the outside of the gates. Thus shut up in the town, relying on the succors expected by way of Muhlbank; they defended themselves with desperation. The second battalion of the first regiment of infantry commanded by its colonel prince Sulkowski, sustained a terrible fire with the utmost sang froid, and gained ground towards the gates. Four cannon and two howitzers of French Polish artillery, under the orders of the brave lieutenant of artillery Charelot, fired on the city; he approached the gates with two of his pieces and fired a breach. After a six hour's obstinate combat, the enemy's artillery was obliged to lessen its fire. The young prince Sulkowski, disregarding the two contusions he had received, followed by col. Majaczewski at the head of his second battalion, and a battalion of the infantry of Baden, commanded by major Brucken, assaulted the said gate of Dantzick, and was the first that entered it. All was overthrown; all were obliged to yield to the impetuosity of our young soldiers.

At the same time col. Sierawski, at the head of the first battalion of infantry, and that of colonel Fisher, entered the city by the gates of the Vistula. The streets were covered with the dead and wounded. The enemy lost above 100 men killed and 200 wounded; 1 major, 8 captains, 10 lieutenants, 600 prisoners and 3 pieces of cannon. Besides this advantage we have another of more consideration, that the enemy

has learned to respect the young Poles, who, having been formed but 6 weeks ago, have given proofs of valor equal to any of the oldest soldiers.

On our side we have lost lieutenant Berzon, 30 killed and 60 wounded, among whom are 12 officers. Gen. Niemcewicz, during the 6 hours combat, constantly kept at the head of the van guard exposed to grape shot; gave the example of courage, excited the soldiers to combat. Col. Michowski had a horse killed under him, and was himself wounded. The same happened to cols. Hauke and Weissendorf. Col. Dabrowski of the national cavalry, son of the general, received a musket ball through the arm at the side of his father. The father's feelings, had to yield to that of the general. It was not till the end of the combat that he enquired after the situation of his son. The general had six horses killed under him, and was wounded in the thigh.

A party of Prussians, after climbing over the walls of the city to save themselves by crossing the Nistula on the ice, but the ice being too weak, they found their deaths in the stream.

The corps of general Dabrowski has remained masters of the strong positions of Dirschau, Muhlbank and Schoeneck. The enemy was routed at all points, and has retired to Dantzick. [Moniteur.]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From Paris Papers received at the office of the Philadelphia Register.

MANHEIM, March 16.

The Mueich Gazettes have lately published some interesting details on the conversation which the rector of the university of Leipzig, Dr. Erhard, had lately with H. M. the emperor Napoleon. We extract the following passages from it for the information of our readers.

"I imagined," said Dr. Erhard, "that Napoleon, surrounded by his generals, would receive us coolly, say a few words to us and then dismiss us. I was, however, much mistaken. Although previously informed by those acquainted with him, that he detested flattery, I had prepared to say something obliging to him. Introduced by an adjutant, we entered his chamber, where he was alone. He approached us in easy manner, and enquired who we were: the tone in which he asked this question, immediately dispelled all our apprehensions of a humiliating treatment. On presenting to him Mr. Prasse, professor extraordinary of mathematics at Leipzig, I added that he was one of the best pupils of professor Hindeburg. The emperor immediately entered into a discussion concerning the nature and advantages of this professor's calculations, & appeared much satisfied with the enlightened manner in which Mr. Prasse spoke of it, and with the frankness with which this gentleman answered several objections made by the monarch. H. M. then addressing himself to me, observed, 'Your university has the honor of having produced the immortal Leibnitz.' He then spoke of this celebrated German with an ardor which showed that he looked on him as superior to Newton. 'Does the philosophy of Kant,' said the emperor again, 'prevail also in your university?' Sir, answered I, hitherto we have granted no exclusive privilege to any philosophical sect. 'But Kant is already out of fashion, who is the favorite at present?' He has had several successors, who have attempted to displace him, and perhaps the newest system, or the newest phraseology, is already on the point of falling to the ground. As to ourselves, we have conceived it our duty to bring up young men for the service of humanity and the state, instead of making them dreamers and fools. A sublime mind elevates itself to speculation, not by repeating the new fangled system of a professor who wishes to distinguish himself from his brethren. All our efforts are directed against the spirit of sectarianism. 'In that respect you are right,' returned the emperor, 'that is also my opinion.' He afterwards spoke of Gall, and made on the system of this professor, of which he entertained no very favorable opinion, several very just and witty remarks. 'I doubt,' said he, 'whether nature works so clumsily as for Gall to penetrate her intentions. I am not satisfied with the manner in which Gall explains the movement of the brain. I esteem the spirit of observation, but I disapprove the method of strolling courses, which is incompatible with the dignity of a man of learning.' The monarch then vouchsafed to ask me some particulars concerning the fund of our academy. He bestowed great commendations on the elector who has transformed the convents

into scientific institutions. He recommended us to take great care of these institutions, which frequently produced great men. The emperor was astonished at the great number of our universities and at the mediocrity of their revenues. 'I am fond,' added his majesty, 'of great establishments which produce at the same time something great.' He entered into high eulogiums on those of Paris, Bologna and Milan, where (it is his own expression) 'where the muses inhabit palaces into which one enters with respect. 'Governments,' said he, 'ought publicly to testify their esteem for the sciences, in order to make them be respected by the people.' When I observed that the number of students had diminished during the war, his majesty replied, 'It must have been through fear, you must bid them take courage.'

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

FROM THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

TRIAL

OR COL. AARON BURR.

Yesterday the 22d inst. the circuit court of the U. S. for the fifth circuit and district of Virginia, commenced its session in this city. The expected trial of colonel Burr drew together an immense concourse of citizens from various parts of the union; indeed far exceeding any that we recollect ever to have seen upon any former occasion.

At half past 12 o'clock the court was opened, present

John Marshall, chief justice of the U. States.

Cyrus Griffin, judge of the district of Virginia.

Before the grand jury was impanelled and sworn, a lengthy and desultory argument took place between col. Burr with his counsel on the one side and the attorney for the U. S. in the district of Virginia, on the other, in relation to exceptions taken by the former to the manner in which some of the jurors were summoned, and finally to objections to some individual members of the jury. The late hour at which the court adjourned obliged us to compress into as narrow a compass as possible, the proceedings in this preliminary stage of the business. Indeed, if it were in our power to prepare the arguments at full length, we doubt extremely the propriety of publishing them during the pendency of the trial, before even the petit jury shall be sworn; especially as some of those arguments contained a degree of asperity which might possibly influence the minds of those who may finally pass between the U. S. and the accused.

After it was ascertained that eighteen of the grand jury had answered to their names col. Burr stated an objection to the manner in which part of them had been summoned by the marshal. He disclaimed every idea of casting any imputation on that officer, unfavorable either to him or his deputies, but considered the irregularity of his proceedings as the mere effect of an error in construing the law, which error it was proper to correct. He adverted to the law of Virginia, by which 24 persons properly qualified are directed to be summoned as a grand jury; and contended that, when the officer had summoned that number, his authority ceased, and he had no power to summon the twenty-fifth. In the present case, he said, he was authorized to state, that after the marshal had summoned the number required by law, he had accepted of excuses from part of them, and had afterwards completed the panel by summoning additional members.

He was followed by Mr. Botts, who went more particularly into an examination of the question, and referred to the judicial act of congress and the laws of Virginia, prescribing the duty of officers in summoning a grand jury. He also cited the case of *Marbury v. Madison* (1 Cranch) to show that when a ministerial act was once performed by an officer, it was irrevocable. It was proposed on the part of col. Burr, that the marshal should be interrogated as to those members of the grand jury, who had been summoned after the original panel of 24 had been completed.

Mr. Hay, district attorney, observed that he confessed himself not very well prepared to answer the objection, a similar one to which he had never heard before, but that he conceived it to be of no importance, and was willing that col. Burr should be accommodated with a grand jury, to which no exception could be made. It appeared to him indeed not to be proper to examine witnesses as to the conduct of the

marshal in this stage of the prosecution, and he knew not why the objection was now made; for it could make no difference to the prisoner or to the United States; since if any of the grand jurors were set aside, there would either be enough remaining of those who had been summoned, or the deficiency would be supplied by the marshal from among the by-standers. He submitted the whole matter to the court to determine whether testimony should be examined concerning the persons summoned or not.

Mr. Wickham said he meant no imputation on the marshal, whose intentions, he doubted not, were upright; but as this was an extraordinary case, and great attempts had been made to prejudice the public mind against col. Burr, he was justifiable in taking every advantage that the law gave him. He cited 2 Hawk, Pleas of the crown, p. 307, 16 sect. and 3 Bac. Abr. 725, to show that a person bound in a recognizance to answer a criminal charge has a right to appear & make objections to the grand jury before they are sworn. Whether a plea in abatement might afterwards be filed for the error committed, was a question not necessary now to be determined; neither was it the wish of col. Burr to resort to that alternative; for he anxiously desired that the prosecution should terminate here and with a grand jury free from all exceptions.

Mr. Hay then read the law of Virginia (Rev. Code, p. 100, sec. 2) and contended that the construction attempted to be put upon it was more rigid than could be warranted by sound sense and good policy. The intention of the law was that 24 good men, and not liable to any of the exceptions therein stated, should be summoned. What reason therefore could be given to prevent the marshal (if he discovered that a man whom he had once summoned could not attend) from summoning another, and thereby securing the attendance of the full number required? The marshal summons a man without knowing the situation of his private affairs. The man afterwards informs him that he is subject to uncontrollable domestic difficulties; for example, that he is going a journey on indispensable business. Why should he not excuse him, and summon another? Where is the authority to prove that the functions of the officer who collects a grand jury cease before the day on which it is impanelled?

When the return is made, if a sufficient number do not attend, a discretion is vested in the marshal to appoint others in the room of the absentees; and is not the principle the same, when he knows that the 24, whom he has first summoned, cannot attend?

He observed too that the gentlemen were influenced by a mistaken idea; for he had understood that the marshal, in the instances to which they alluded, had only enquired of the persons said to have been summoned, whether they could attend or not; expressing his intention to summon them, if they could attend; and, upon their assuring him of their inability, had applied to others.

Mr. Wickham said that the counsel for the U. S. had not fairly met the question. As the authorities he had cited before were short, he read them, observing that his only object in doing so was to show that the objection ought to be made before the grand jury were impanelled, and therefore must now be made.

On the merits of the objection he said that Mr. Hay's argument concerning policy had no weight; that the words of the law of Virginia being plain on the subject, the question ought alone to be regarded; that it was sufficient to answer *ita lex scripta est*; that policy however was on his side of the question; since great danger would result from permitting a marshal who was appointed by the president of the United States, and dependent upon him for his continuance in office (however respectable the present marshal is acknowledged to be) to change the members of the grand jury at his pleasure.

The law is, that if the 24 grand jurors who have been summoned do not attend, 16 are sufficient to constitute a grand jury. Mr. Hay is therefore mistaken as to the law in supposing that 24 are necessary. Let it be supposed that a day or an hour before the sitting of the court, the grand jury is informed that one of the grand jury cannot attend. According to the doctrine contended for by Mr. Hay, he may excuse him and summon another; but, when they attend in court, if 16 are present, he has no such power. If the excuse is made to the court and they deem it insufficient, a fine is to be imposed. Is the marshal to be substituted for the court? and can he release from the fine?

Upon the whole, the inquiry should be, whether he had no intention, feelings, who?

Mr. Hay's reason existed, shall, where? that a grand supply the deficiency before the court. According to who are sum their might b

The chief question had courts?

Mr. Ran within his kn years ago be wealth; but like the press to make a been felt. Th one, for in no prejudice be to which we can therefor intend for mail ourselves power vested lity to be in great danger them.

The Chief which has ne of this state words of the doubt an exce be taken now

The law of cer to summo of any more mon 25. If tend, if our summons; b tainly the off charge any p do not appea impanelled moved do ap grand jury fore to vest t excusing tho to attend. I officers in th tion in such shal acted w an idea that after he has cannot let t support of the summoned d not called by vices to be which case h question de whether the a conversat summons is fore proper what has be Maj. Jose strict was t that he had a letter from line, who had said th letter was s moned col in his room es had dire conceived of what had He acknow Rae, who since that der simil Wm. Fou The co and Dr. F ed to the were there The pa by the rem perly sum regret at leong tw was cond appoint tr of witness ly underst right of c ness, as petit jury Mr. B no questi cases this pal cause been read this case made out Mr. B on the o made by ilmen w

of the prosecution... the objection was... make no difference... the United States... and jurors were set... ther be enough re... had been summoned... be supplied by the... by-standers. He... to the court to ex... mony should be ex... persons summoned... he meant no impu... whose intentions... upright; but as this... case, and great at... to prejudice the... Burr, he was ju... advantage that the... 2 Hawk, Pleas... 6 sect. and 3 Bac... a person bound in... a criminal charge... make objections to... they are sworn... ment might affec... error committed... ssary now to be de... the wish of col... alternative; for he... the prosecution... and with a grand... tions.

the law of Virginia... 2) and contended... tempted to be put... than could be war... and good policy... was that 24 good... old be summoned... could be given to... he discovered that... summoned could... oning another, and... endence of the fall... marshal summons... the situation of his... an afterwards in... ject to uncontro... for example, that... indispensable bu... not excuse him... Where is the su... e functions of the... grand jury cease... it is impannell... de, if a sufficient... discretion is vest... oint others in the... and is not the pri... s knows that the... summoned, cannot... at the gentlemen... mistaken idea; for... he marshal, in the... alluded, had only... said to have been... y could attend or... ation to summon... end; and, upon... their inability, had... the counsel for... met the question... cited before were... observing that his... was to shew that... made before the... elled, and there... objection he said... concerning policy... words of the law... on the subject... be regarded; that... er ita lex scripta... was on his side of... at danger would... marshal who was... of the United... upon him for his... ever respectable... nked to be) of the grand jury... 24 grand jurors... ed do not attend... ute a grand jury... mistaken as to the... are necessary... day or an hour... ury, the marshal... of the grand jury... g to the doctrine... y, he may excuse... but, when they... present, he has... excuse is made to... n it insufficient... s the marshal... ury? and can he

Upon the whole he insisted that the en-
quiry should be made; but declared that
he had no intention to wound the marshal's
feelings, whose error was certainly un-
intentional.

Mr. Hay. I said before that no good
reason existed for not authorizing the mar-
shal, where he discovered it to be certain
that a grand juror could not attend, to
supply the deficiency by summoning ano-
ther before the commencement of the term.
According to that doctrine, if 12 of those
who are summoned should fail to attend
their might be no grand jury at all.

The chief justice enquired whether this
question had ever been before the state
courts?

Mr. Randolph answered that it never had
within his knowledge, although he had 30
years ago been attorney for the common-
wealth; but there had never been a case
like the present; and therefore no neces-
sity to make a similar objection had ever
been felt. This case was indeed a peculiar
one, for in no other had such a torrent of
prejudice been ever raised and by means
so which we shall shortly unfold. In this
case therefore it becomes necessary to
attend for the rules of which we now a-
vail ourselves, and in consequence of the
power vested in the marshal and his liabi-
lity to be influenced by the government,
great danger would arise from relaxing
them.

The Chief Justice. If this is a question
which has never been decided in the courts
of this state we must have recourse to the
words of the act of assembly only. No
doubt an exception to the grand jury may
be taken now.

The law of Virginia authorizes the offi-
cer to summon 24 men, but says nothing
of any more. He therefore cannot sum-
mon 25. If he desires the 25th man to at-
tend, it ought not to be considered as a
summons; but the act is void. Most cer-
tainly the officer is not authorized to dis-
charge any person. When 16 grand jurors
do not appear by-standers may be called &
impannelled; but if 16 of those sum-
moned do appear they are to constitute the
grand jury. There is no necessity there-
fore to vest the marshal with the power of
excusing those who say they are not able
to attend. It is indeed the custom of the
officers in this state to exercise a discre-
tion in such cases; and no doubt the mar-
shal acted with the best intentions under
an idea that his conduct was proper; but
after he has summoned any individual he
cannot let him off. A plain argument in
support of this position is that the person
summoned might nevertheless appear tho'
not called by the marshal, and offer his ser-
vices to be sworn on the grand jury; in
which case he could not be rejected. The
question depends however on the point
whether there was an actual summons, for
a conversation merely preparatory to a
summons is a different thing. It is there-
fore proper to examine the marshal as to
what has been done.

Maj. Joseph Scott the marshal of the dis-
trict was thereupon examined. He said
that he had shewed the judges themselves
letter from Mr. John Taylor of Caro-
line, who had been summoned and they
had said that his excuse expressed in that
letter was sufficient. He had therefore sum-
moned colonel James Barbour, of Orange
in his room; but did not say that the judges
had directed him to do so, although he
conceived it to be his duty in consequence
of what had passed between him and them.
He acknowledged also that Mr. John Mc-
Rae, who had been summoned, having
since that time left the state, he had un-
der similar impressions summoned Dr.
Wm. Foushee.

The court decided that Mr. Barbour
and Dr. Foushee had not legally been ad-
ded to the pannel of the grand jury: they
were therefore withdrawn.

The pannel having been reduced to 16
by the removal of those gentlemen impro-
perly summoned, col. Burr expressed some
regret at exercising the privilege of chal-
lenging two others for favor. If the right
was conceded, it might be necessary to
appoint triers and go into an examination
of witnesses. He wished it to be distinct-
ly understood that he claimed the same
right of challenge in this stage of the busi-
ness, as if the cause were now before the
petit jury.

Mr. Botts presumed that there could be
no question as to the right. Even in civil
cases this was a cause, though not a princi-
pal cause of challenge. The law which had
been read was explicit in its application to
this case. Our cause of challenge must be
made out by testimony.

Mr. Hay believed the law to be as stated
on the other side. No objection would be
made by him to the course which the gen-
tlemen wished to pursue. Col. Burr then

proceeded to name the persons and causes
of challenge. He first mentioned William
B. Giles. With respect to him there were
two causes, the first of which was of pub-
lic notoriety. Mr. Giles while a member
of the senate had voted for a suspension
of the writ of habeas corpus. The con-
stitution had declared that a suspension of
this writ could only be warranted in ex-
treme cases; and that by pronouncing on
the expediency of that measure, Mr. Giles
had inevitably formed an opinion as to the
designs imputed to him. Further, he
would endeavor to establish by testimony,
that since that time Mr. Giles had said that
the documents furnished evidence of his
(Burr's) guilt, and guilt of the highest
grade.

Mr. Botts added a few observations ex-
planatory of the law, and expressed a firm
conviction, that from the intelligence, the
virtue and patriotism of Mr. Giles, he
would not suppose that the objections were
made with a view to wound his feelings.

Mr. Hay observed that if the gentlemen
objected to were willing to be withdrawn,
he had no objection. [Here Mr. Giles
made a very handsome and impressive ad-
dress to the court, which neither our limits
nor present plan will permit us, at this
time, to insert. We will, however, briefly
remark, that he said, it had been an uni-
form rule with him neither to solicit nor
refuse an appointment to any office which
his country thought him qualified to fill. It
was a very unpleasant thing for him to be
summoned as a grand juror at the present
term, but having been summoned, he had
resolved to waive all objections of a per-
sonal nature. He regretted that there had not
been energy enough in the house of repre-
sentatives in congress to suspend the writ
of habeas corpus, a measure which he then
thought and still thinks the state of the
country required. Upon this case he was
about to pronounce his real impressions
He meant ultimately to withdraw, but wish-
ed to remove certain impressions which
had been made.

The chief justice observed that two circum-
stances must occur, in order to disqualify him
as a juror, the one was, that he must have
made up an opinion on the case, the other
was, that he had declared that opinion.

Mr. Giles wished to explain the state of
his own mind. He had made up no opinion.
He wished indeed that the public mind should
be satisfied, and that the true character of co-
lonel Burr's transactions should be ascertained.

Colonel Wilson Cary Nicholas was also ob-
jected to by colonel Burr, on the ground of a
personal animity, sufficient he presumed to
blind the judgment of the wisest men.

Colonel Nicholas observed, that upon being
summoned by the marshal, he had pressed
him in the most forcible manner to release
him. He doubted the propriety of his serv-
ing in this particular case, as the various re-
lations in which he had stood as a public char-
acter to colonel Burr, might create some bias on
his mind. That he was in Congress with co-
lonel Burr when the nomination of President
and Vice President was made, which terminat-
ed in an election that presented Mr. Jefferson,
and colonel Burr with an equal number of suf-
frages for the decision of Congress. When
colonel Burr went to the western country his
suspicions were excited. He gave, perhaps
too ready a credit to the evidence which had
transpired; but which was not sufficient to
form a conclusive opinion. The marshal re-
fusing to excuse him, he was obliged to at-
tend. He did not choose that wrong impres-
sions should be made, with respect to his mo-
tives, had he been absent. Attempts, he said,
had been made to intimidate him. He had
been told that if he attended as a juror, such
representation would be made of his public
conduct as would be highly injurious to his
feelings. Under all these circumstances he
felt some difficulty. He had consulted law-
yers of the first talents, who informed him
that the court would not for such causes ex-
cuse him. He felt embarrassment from two
considerations; the one was that his retiring
might have sanctioned those objections; the
other was that he did not wish to shrink from
the performance of a public duty. But he
consented to retire.

Col. Burr remarked, that the circumstance
mentioned by the gentleman that attempt was
made to intimidate him, were calculated
to throw a suspicion on his cause. Such a
course was not sanctioned by him. It must
have been the work of some of his enemies.
He disclaimed such conduct.

Col. Nicholas being withdrawn, major Eg-
gleston wished to be excused, because he had
felt and expressed a considerable degree of
warmth, on reading the deposition of general
Eaton; but the court considered that his case
did not fall within the rule, and not being ob-
jected to by colonel Burr, he was not permit-
ted to withdraw.

Doctor William Foushee, on being called,
expressed a difficulty in serving. On a con-
sideration of his objections, the court suffered
him to withdraw. Mr. John Randolph and
col. James Barbour were then severally cal-
led. These gentlemen wished to be excused,

on account of the impressions which the sub-
ject had made on their minds, but their excus-
es were not deemed sufficient by the court.

The following gentlemen were then sworn
on the grand jury:

John Randolph, foreman, Joseph Eggleston,
Littleton Waller Tazewell, Robert Taylor,
William Daniel, jr. John Mercer, Edward
Pegram, Munford Beverly, John Ambley,
Thomas Harrison, Joseph C. Cabell, James
Pleasants, jr. John Brockenbrough, Alexander
Shepherd, James Barbour, James M. Gar-
nett.

The chief justice delivered a charge to the
grand jury, in which he enumerated the se-
veral offences cognizable by them under the
laws of the United States, and particularly
defined the crime of treason.

After the grand jury had retired, a debate
of some length ensued on a proposition to in-
struct the jury specially with respect to the
admissibility of certain evidence which it was
supposed would be adduced on the part of the
United States. A further discussion of this
question; it is expected, will take place to-
day.

The names of the several witnesses sum-
moned in behalf of the United States were
called over, many of whom and among others
General Wilkinson were absent. Such as ap-
peared were recognized to appear on this day
at 11 o'clock, to which hour the court ad-
journed.

The editor of the Argus wishes it to
be distinctly understood that the foregoing is
but a mere outline of the proceedings. The
materials already collected would occupy more
than the entire columns of any one newspa-
per. They will appear more enlarged in
some future number, when the stage of the
prosecution may render it more proper.

Captain Shepherd, of the brig Ceres, from
Guadeloupe, informs that the day before he
sailed a British vessel from England, bound
to Cape Francois, with a cargo of 200,000
dollars value, was brought into Point-Petre by
a French privateer.

A passenger in the same vessel informs
that a vessel arrived there from St. Thomas
the day before he sailed, with intelligence
that a French squadron out of Rochefort had
taken the Cape of Good Hope.

[Phil. paper.]

It always gives us pleasure to put on re-
cord the numerous instances of humanity
which are produced in traversing the peril-
ous ocean. Benevolence and generosity
have become characteristic points in a sea
man. To him more than in any other class
of men, they are essential to human na-
ture; because his pursuits more frequently
call for their exercise, and because in most
instances, they are purely disinterested. —
There cannot be a more bitter reproach cast
upon a sailor, than that of want of sensi-
bility for the sufferings of a brother Tar;
and it must be matter of pride to the pro-
fession to know, that but few merit such
opprobrium.

We were led to these remarks by a glo-
my fact, the knowledge of which has been
communicated to us through the medium
of an official protest. Capt. John School-
field, of the schooner Princess Ann, sailed
from Snowhill for St. Jago de Cuba, on the
25th of last March. On the 31st, being a
sea in a tremendous gale of wind, she lost
her bowsprit, both masts, and a greater
part of her rigging and sails. The fore-
mast in giving way, tore up part of the
deck. In this situation, being a "sheer
hulk," she lay at the mercy of every sea-
until the 6th of April, when "they spoke
the brig Margaret, captain Jenkins, from
Jamaica for New York, of whom they so-
licited some assistance and begged him to
take them into New York. This he refus-
ed, unless they would agree to give him a
fourth of the schr. and cargo, which cap-
Schoolfield being unwilling to do, he left
them and stood on his voyage!" The fore-
going is copied verbatim from the protes-
t of captain Schoolfield; upon which every
humane sailor and honorable man will make
a proper comment.

[Phil. pap.]

EQUALITY.

"THAT we are all created equal, is one
of those specious truths, which seem to mean
a great deal, and yet contain nothing that can
be disputed. It was first invented by some
designing patriot, and has since been repeated
from mouth to mouth, because it flatters the
vanity of the weak, and consoles the mortifica-
tion of the needy. The poor believe it will
one day class them among those who are
rich; and the rich are amused with the hope
that they will arise to a superiority which
wealth cannot purchase. That it is false in the
extent which the words seem to imply, eve-
ry day's experience sufficiently demonstrates.
The designing knaves who repeat it in their
morning orisons, would make us believe that
the man of education, whose mind is impress-
ed with the soundest maxims essential to the
existence of government, and whose prudence
has taught him the propriety and necessity of
obedience, is full as good a man as the stupid
jacobin, who has probably been dropped on a

dunghill, whose God is faction, whose very
creed is insubordination, and whose notions of
discipline are somewhat like those of Milton's
devils. These men would make you believe,
if you were so credulous, that he whose mind
has been disciplined in the school of classical
lore, whose taste had been refined by the ex-
ample of Homer and the precepts of Aristotle,
and whose soul is delicately attune to all the
harmony of sounds, is equal to the rude rustic,
who never conceived an idea beyond the per-
plexities of a harrowed field; and who never
read a line beyond the sapient lessons of Dil-
worth, or the cunning maxims of Franklin.
They would persuade you to place in the same
rank, the honest supporter of the interests of
his country, and him who laughed at its *Lili-
putian ties*; and the man whose patriotism
did not shrink from individual dishonor, when
his official integrity was most slanderously cal-
umniated, and him who was willing to larer
the best interests of his country for a mess of
pottage. It was such a delusion that placed a
Liliputian *le o*, a collector of spiders and a
gazer at wooden mammoths, in the throne erect-
ed by the valor and graced by the wisdom, of
WASHINGTON." (Part Folio.)

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY next, will be sold, at the Ven-
ue Store,

Irish Linens, Marseilles Vest-
coating, Silk Florentine, Silk Handkerchiefs,
Ribands, Cambric Dimity and Cambric Mus-
lin, Cotton Stockings, Calicoes, Undressed
Ginghams, Nankeens, Plaidings, &c. &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 27

JUST RECEIVED,
Dr. Rees's CYCLOPAEDIA.
Vol. 3d. Part 1st and 2d.
AND
Vol. 4th. Part 1st.

Subscribers are requested to send for their
copies, which must be paid for on delivery.

Robert Gray.

May 27.

A Brewery Establishment
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale, all his
right and interest in that extensive
BREWHOUSE, with Malt House, Kiln and
Milk and all working utensils complete, which
he now occupies. Also, a line of wharf al-
ong the Potomac, extending 150 feet, which
would answer well for a lumber yard. These
premises are held by lease from the Corpora-
tion, who is to pay for all improvements of
stone and brick at the end of the lease, of
which there are ten years unexpired from the
7th September next. Three hundred bushels
Malt may be had with the Brewhouse.

To a capitalist, or experienced brewer, this
might be a valuable concern. One third of
the purchase money will be required for the
remainder a liberal credit will be given on
sufficient security. All necessary informa-
tion may be had by applying to

Thomas Cruso.

May 27. Stawlin

The wharf may be treated for sepa-
rately, and would answer well those that re-
ceive flour by water.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the
10th instant, a negro woman whose name
is SARAH. She is a dark mulatto, about 24
years of age, about 5 feet high; she has got
a very bad look out of her eyes, and a scar
over her right ear. Had on when she went
away a calico gown tucked with lace, a coun-
try cloth petticoat and jacket striped with
blue. I will give the above reward to any
person who will bring her home or secure her
in jail so that I get her again. I forewarn all
persons from harboring or hiring her.

Thomas B. Moreland.

May 27. St

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the service of the sub-
scriber, a negro man slave, named
DEANIS TIPPEM, who will profess to be
a soap-boiler and chandler. Said negro is a
stout well-made fellow. It is needless to de-
scribe his dress, as he is an artful fellow, and
can read and write tolerably well. The above
reward will be given to any person who will
secure him in the jail of Alexandria—but no
charges paid by

William Kean.

May 27. St

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,
A THREE STORY BRICK WARE-
HOUSE, on Union-street, next door
to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the
Shifting or Grocery business—Also, a LOT
of GROUND, at the corner of Water and
Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,
And immediate possession given,
The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE,
on Fairfax-street, occupied by Jacob Hoffman.
—an excellent stand for the Dry Goods busi-
ness.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.
March 14. Stawlin

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LI-
QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Cersica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Molland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havana honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Cunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

TEAS

of good quality.

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-
timore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff,
in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimen-
to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cay-
enne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;
London and Philadelphia mustard; basket
salt; starch; fig blue; floutant indigo; Geo-
rgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; mad-
der; copperas; alum; blumstone; chalk;
pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;
traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns
gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine; gunpow-
der; Harvey's gunpowder, (the only real Bri-
tish battle powder) from F to treble sealed;
chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft-shelled al-
monds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one
dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and
peaches, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable
for the fishery, &c. &c.
March 19.

Patent Elastic Suspenders.

To be had wholesale and retail, of the Pa-
tentee, at door below Mr. Alexander
McKenzie, lower end of Prince-street, A-
lexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for
ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and
other gentlemen going to the West-Indies,
Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an
assortment, and a great allowance to those
who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the
suspenders ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the suspenders, to prevent improper strain-
ing, and thereby destroying the ease designed
in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Received per ship Leonidas from Liverpool,
Red, Green, Blue and Yellow
Morocco Leather,

Good quality for saddlers, shoe-makers, book-
binders, hatters, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Saddlers Seating Leather, and a few dozen
Morocco suitable for the West-Indies.

May 2.

LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public in general, that
he has established a LUMBER YARD, ad-
joining Colonel Ramsay's wharf, where he
intends keeping a constant supply of the best
materials in that line, and will sell low for
cash or on a short credit.

James McGuire.

May 6. He continues the House-Joiner's
business, and from his knowledge in that line,
will pay particular attention to any orders for
lumber that he may receive.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late
firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a
final close, OFFER FOR SALE the follow-
ing

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses,
with elegant stores, on the south side
of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets,
lots extending back 175 feet; at present oc-
cupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and
James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is
considered to be amongst the best for business
in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side
of King-street, near the corner of King and
Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, ex-
tending back 119 feet, and bounded on the
south by an alley, on which is a shed occu-
pied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street,
between Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied
by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each
side of said house. Their situation for busi-
ness equal to any unimproved property in
town.

That large and commodious brick tavern,
in George-Town, with all the buildings and
improvements attached thereto, situated on the
main street leading from the public ferry;
occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwell-
ing houses, with brick stables and carriage
houses, being part of the six buildings, situ-
ated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of
Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finish-
ed brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jef-
ferson county, late the property of Van Ru-
therford, with a large garden and the corner
storehouse on same lot, situate near the cen-
tre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements,
a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoin-
ing, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the
property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main
street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a
central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the
above property in Charles-Town, application
may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that
place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of
Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, contain-
ing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring,
late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract
there are two settlements, and about 60 acres
in cultivation, the rest of the land well tim-
bered; the new turnpike road will pass thro'
a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis
living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this
land to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick
county, about four miles from Winchester
and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes.
For particulars apply to Henry St. George
Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire
county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near
the town of Frontfort, formerly owned by
Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph
county, being part of an old military survey,
on the south side of Glad Creek, considered
to be of excellent quality. This tract is situ-
ated in a thickly settled part of that country,
and contiguous to the main road leading from
Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-
river.

One other tract, named Fertility, of 263
acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pen-
sylvania; situated on the Monongahela river,
and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about
one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry,
and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large
proportion is rich bottom land, with a valu-
able orchard of sugar trees and about 100 acres
in cultivation. The main road from Union-
town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property
we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on
the following terms, viz: One fifth in hand,
and the residue in three or four equal annual
payments, the purchaser giving bonds with
security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,

Richard Veitch.

Alexandria, April 23.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of the county of
Alexandria, hath obtained from the Orphans'
Court of the county aforesaid, letters testa-
mentary on the personal estate of WILLIAM
CHALK, late of the said county, deceased:
All persons having claims against the said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same
with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber,
at or before the 11th day of November next,
or they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of the said estate. Given un-
der my hand this 11th day of May, 1807.

Edmund I. Lee, Exr.

All persons indebted to the said deceased,
are required to make speedy settlement.
May 11.

Public Sale.

ON MONDAY,

The 6th day of July next, at 4 o'clock, in the
afternoon, will be sold, at public auction,
on the premises, (if not previously disposed
of by private sale, of which timely notice
will be given)

That LOT on the west side of
Fairfax-street, to the south of the Marshal's
late office, and nearly opposite Mr. Thomp-
son's, measuring 39 feet 1 3-4 inches on
Fairfax-street, and backwards parallel with
Cameron-street 123 feet 5 inches.

The dwelling house consists of five rooms,
a kitchen, and good large cellar. A thorough
repair of the house, building a new stable,
and other improvements on this lot, cost up-
wards of \$1000 in the year 1802.

AND IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER,

At the Coffee-House,

That half acre lot in the town of Dum-
fries, near the tobacco warehouse, & Quan-
tico creek, designated in the plan of the said
town by No. 146; on which are erected a
substantial, well built brick house, 54 by 28
feet, a bale, or store house, 30 by 18 feet,
stable, &c.

The purchaser to give bonds with security
for the price, payable by equal portions in
one, two and three years, without interest if
punctually paid; and to secure the payments
a deed of trust on the property purchased. A
good title will be made by

Colin Auld,

May 20. [22]

Stawts

IN THE CASE OF DAVID WILSON SCOTT.

THE Subscriber having been appointed
trustee of the estate and effects, rights
and credits, of the said David Wilson Scott,
for the benefit of his creditors, in conformity
with the provisions of the insolvent law for the
district of Columbia, hereby requires all per-
sons ANY WISE indebted or who may have
property in their possession, belonging to the
said David Wilson Scott, to make payment,
and to deliver such property to the subscriber,
or to such person or persons only as may be
duly authorised by him to receive the same.

Cleon Moore, Trustee.

May 13.

Stawts

FOR SALE.

A beautifully situated small Farm,

EITHER FOR A STORE OR TAVERN.

With convenient buildings, a flourishing
young orchard, abounding with a great varie-
ty of fruit trees, well supplied with water of
the first quality, and a large proportion of ex-
cellent meadow. This property is situated on
the main road leading from George-Town to
Fairfax court-house, and is distant 8 miles
from George-Town, and 10 from Alexandria.
The person wishing to purchase may view the
premises by calling on William Johnson, li-
ving on the premises—and may know the
terms by applying to the subscriber in Royal-
street, near the market, and opposite Cotton
and Stewart's book store, Alexandria.

Davis Bowie.

May 12.

coft.

N. B. Cash, dry goods, or groceries will
be taken in payment for the above property.

R. GRAY

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A few copies of Memoirs of the Life of
Marmontel, in two volumes, 12 mo. Price
two dollars bound and lettered.

Geographical Compilations, two volumes.
Price two dollars fifty cents.

Tucker's Universal History for schools.

R. GRAY has on hand,

A good stock of Writing and Wrapping
Paper, Bonnet Boards, Spelling-Books, Bi-
bles, Testaments, Slates and Slate Pencils,
Playing and Blank Cards, Ink-Powder, &c.
&c. which he will sell low for cash.

May 13.

colm

For Sale,

ONE thousand and twenty-five acres of
Land, lying on Wolfe-Run, within 9
miles of Occoquan mills, and 25 of Alexan-
dria. This land is as well watered as any in
Fairfax county, and may be greatly improved
by the use of Plaster, as has been proved on
an adjoining farm of precisely the same soil,
belonging to James Keith, Esq. of Alexan-
dria. Any one wishing to purchase the a-
bove land or any part above three hundred a-
cres, shall have it on a long credit by giving
good security. For further information apply to

Richard M. Scott.

Bush-Hill, near Alexandria,

May 13.

coft

TO RENT,

THAT commodious two story FRAME
HOUSE, on the lower end of Water-
street, 32 feet front, with two wings 16 feet
each, with smoke house, dairy and stable,
and fine garden—Also, the use of a large
vacant lot well calculated for a garden. For
further particulars enquire of

T. Sanford,

T. Preston.

May 5.

col24

WANTED.

A MILLER who is master of
his business, to take care of a mill.
To such a one good wages will be given.
For the person who wants please apply to
Mr. Joseph Smith, Alexandria
March 17.

Just Received,

And for Sale by ROBERT GRAY, Book-
ler, King-street,

The New Week's Preparation

for a worthy receiving of the Lord's Supper.
Recommended to the devout in general, and
particularly to the members of the Protestant
Episcopal Churches of the United States of
America. Consisting of meditations and pray-
ers for the morning and evening of every day
in the week, with forms of examination and
confession of sins; and a companion at the al-
tar, directing the communicant in his behav-
ior and devotion at the Lord's table. Also, in-
structions how to live well, after receiving the
holy sacrament. To which is added, a morn-
ing and evening prayer for the closet or fami-
ly.

The Ready Reckoner, and Tradesman's
Infalible Guide, in dollars and cents, with a
variety of useful tables.

Murray's Grammar abridged; designed for
the younger classes of learners.

R. Gray expects to receive, in a few days,
Memoirs of Marmontel.

April 29.

FOR SALE.

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,

SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunt-
ing Creek, called Rural Felicity, for-
merly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at pre-
sent rented for one year, for the sum of one
hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right
of possession at any time during the above
term, on giving one month's notice. For
terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in
addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities,

Leaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong

TEAS,
particularly select-
ed for
family use.

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port

WINE S.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

aMee, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimenton,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground

ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dip and

spinnace candles, refined salt-petre, floutant

indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone

spinning-cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-
glish and country made gunpowder, segars

and snacking tobacco, very best chewing to-
bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-
ticle in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of on
the very lowest terms.

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public
that he manufactures Suwarrow Boots
with all the modern improvements, warranted
equal to any in the United States. After ma-
ny years of experience in his business, he has
discovered a new method of retaining the elas-
ticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be-
it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of
various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-
Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes,
Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves,
Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to
fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots—
Gentlemen will please to call on
themselves, at his shop in King-street, be-
tween Mr. Mott's and Mr. Hodges's tavern.
N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.
January 5.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.